



Security Council

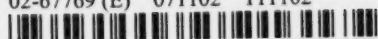
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Identical letters dated 4 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 2 November 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that the aggression being committed by United States and British aircraft against Iraq continued in the period from 18 September to 17 October 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative



Annex to the identical letters dated 4 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom are continuing their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq and that this aggression targets Iraqi towns and villages as well as civilian and military installations. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus violated Iraq's airspace and carried out 1,055 armed sorties in the period from 18 September to 17 October 2002, 875 of them from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and 180 from Turkey.

In the course of these acts of aggression, on 25 September 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan and Dhi Qar governorates, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 26 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Najaf governorates, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations. They also bombed the Basrah civilian radar installation in Basrah governorate and damaged it.

On 28 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 29 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah and Dhi Qar governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Basrah international airport, wrecking its radar installation.

On 2 October 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 3 October 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, killing five citizens, wounding 15 others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 9 October 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, killing four citizens, wounding 10 others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 10 October 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Basrah international airport, wrecking its radar installation.

On 11 October 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq with the concomitant use of military force is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions affirming respect for Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes armed aggression against Iraq that has been ongoing since 1991. The international

community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. At his press conference of 19 December 2001 the Secretary-General of the United Nations did the same, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

"[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ...".

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute flagrant aggression, blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they have used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people.

Although the international community has condemned this daily aggression and State terrorism against an independent State, which has taken the lives of thousands of Iraqi citizens and caused enormous material losses, the United States and the United Kingdom continue to proclaim their contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the declared wish of the international community for a halt to this aggression. The Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression, and this raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to halt the acts of aggression being committed by two of the permanent members of the Council that constitute a serious breach of regional and international peace and security. This bellicose, terrorist conduct on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom once again confirms that they are not to be trusted with the authority conferred on them by Article 24 of the Charter to act on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations in meeting their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their continuing aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(Signed) Naji Sabri
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 18 September-17 October 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 180 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1100 hours on 18 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.
2. At 1100 hours on 19 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz, Mosul, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.
3. At 1150 hours on 20 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Irbil, Mosul and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.
4. At 1120 hours on 23 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Irbil, Baibo and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.
5. At 1105 hours on 24 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.
6. At 1120 hours on 25 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and

overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Mosul, Dokan, Dohuk, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1135 hours on 26 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1145 hours on 30 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1510 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1300 hours on 1 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Aqrah, Irbil, Dokan, Amadiyah, Rawanduz and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1030 hours on 9 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Aqrah and Rawanduz areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, killing four citizens, wounding 10 others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1325 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1035 hours on 10 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 10 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Baibo and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1125 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1045 hours on 11 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Jaguar aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Irbil, Dokan, Tall Afar and Dohuk areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1115 hours on 14 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dokan, Dohuk, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Irbil, Mosul and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 875 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 0840 hours on 18 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 41 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Salman, Lasaf, Jalibah, Amarah, Hashimiyah, Ali al-Gharbi, Samawah, Mashkhab, Nasiriyah, Najaf and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1220 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1005 hours on 19 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 29 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Lasaf, Busayyah, Jalibah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Salman, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Ukhaydir, Hayy and Ashba'jah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

3. At 0915 hours on 20 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Jalibah, Artawi, Qurnah, Nukhayb, Busayyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Rifa'i, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah, Shatrah and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1100 hours, drove them off.

4. At 0720 hours on 21 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 39 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They

overflowed the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Karbala', Taqtaqanah, Hayy, Nukhayb, Salman, Lasaf, Artawi, Qal'at Sukkar and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1140 hours, drove them off.

5. At 0930 hours on 22 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 41 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Qurnah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Shatrah and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1305 hours, drove them off.

6. At 2130 hours on 24 September 2002, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Hayy, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Qurnah, Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Salman and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2130 hours, drove them off.

7. At 2245 hours on 25 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Najaf, Basrah, Hillah, Qal'at Salih, Karbala', Jabayiah and Salman areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan and Dhi Qar governorates, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0115 hours, drove them off.

8. At 2255 hours on 26 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 31 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jabayish, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Salman, Najaf and Taqtaqanah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Najaf governorates, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations. They also bombed the Basrah civilian radar installation in Basrah governorate and damaged it. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate

right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0105 hours, drove them off.

9. At 2155 hours on 27 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Qurnah, Amarah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah, Salman, Taqtaqanah, Qal'at Sukkar and Basrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0130 hours, drove them off.

10. At 2250 hours on 28 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Kut, Hayy, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Lasaf, Busayyah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0205 hours, drove them off.

11. At 2350 hours on 29 September 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Salman, Hayy, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar and Rumaythah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah and Dhi Qar governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Basrah international airport, wrecking its radar installation. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0130 hours, drove them off.

12. At 2245 hours on 30 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 29 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Salman, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Jalibah, Artawi, Samawah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Amarah, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0230 hours, drove them off.

13. At 0020 hours on 2 October 2002, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti

and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 19 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Nu'maniyah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Hayy and Kut areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0130 hours, drove them off.

14. At 0940 hours on 3 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 55 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Shatrah, Rifa'i and Qal'at Sukkar areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, killing five citizens, wounding 15 others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

15. At 0805 hours on 4 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 61 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Afak, Qurnah, Hayy, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Najaf, Shaykh Sa'd, Ali al-Gharbi, Busayyah and Shatrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1130 hours, drove them off.

16. At 0905 hours on 5 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Afak, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Rumaythah, Najaf and Shaykh Sa'd areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1105 hours, drove them off.

17. At 0730 hours on 6 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the

Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Hayy, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Gharbi, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

18. At 1000 hours on 7 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 45 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Hayy, Afak, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1310 hours, drove them off.

19. At 1015 hours on 8 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 31 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Basrah, Najaf, Karbala', Kut, Hashimiyah, Hayy, Jalibah, Busayyah, Samawah, Qal'at Sukkar and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1310 hours, drove them off.

20. At 0830 hours on 10 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 43 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Najaf, Lasaf and Samawah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Basrah international airport, wrecking its radar installation. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1145 hours, drove them off.

21. At 0805 hours on 11 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 43 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Taqtaqanah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi, Qal'at Sukkar, Jabayish and Shatrah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air

defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0945 hours, drove them off.

22. At 0815 hours on 12 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Afak, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1100 hours, drove them off.

23. At 0635 hours on 13 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1100 hours, drove them off.

24. At 1015 hours on 14 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ma'aniyah, Lasaf, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah, Afak, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah, Diwaniyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Ukhaydir, Shinafiyah and Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

25. At 1030 hours on 15 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Ali al-Gharbi, Hayy, Kut, Diwaniyah, Karbala', Taqtaqanah, Najaf, Nukhayb and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

26. At 1255 hours on 16 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 17 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by

way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Shatrah, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.
